

NEWSPAPER

DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND AGRICULTURE.

VOL. IV.

NO. 9.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

THOMAS FYNNE, M. D.,
LICENTIATE of the College of Physicians,
LICENTIATE of the College of Surgeons,
Fellow of the University of Georgia,
LICENTIATE of the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland,
GEOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATES OF THE LYING IN HOSPITALS OF
DUBLIN, IRELAND,
LICENCED to practice Midwifery, Surgery and Medicine
in Canada East and Canada West,
LICENCED "to practice as a General Medical Practitioner in all Her Majesty's dominions and Colonies wherever situated."
Will be found (unless when absent on professional business) at his Residence, Garbutt Hill,
NEWMARKET.

NEWMARKET, C. W., October 31st, 1854. 15-39.

DR. BURNIE,
One Door South of E. O. Lloyd's Druggist,
HOLLAND LANDING.
Holland Landing, Dec. 1st, 1854. 43-1.

JOHN McNAB,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,
[Memorandum] Church Street, Toronto.

Charles Sibbald,
LAND INSURANCE, AND
GENERAL AGENT,
Broker and Commission Merchant,
Of Grain, Lumber, and Produce,
NEWMARKET.

REFERENCES.—The Hon. Sir J. B. Robson, Bart., Chief Justice; John Arnold, Esq.; F. H. Heriot, Esq., Toronto; Wm. W. Ross, Esq., Newmarket.

NEWMARKET, May 17, 1854. 15-15.

T. BOTSFORD,
Saddler, Harness and
TRUNK MAKER,
One door South of the N. American Hotel, Main St.,
NEWMARKET.

At Orders Promptly Attended to.
Newmarket, Dec. 1st, 1854. 43-1.

SETH ASHTON,
General Auctioneer
For Whitehorn and Adjoining Townships.

PARTIES desiring to secure his services can make application either personally or by letter, post-paid to the *New Era* Office, Newmarket, Newmarket, May 4, 1854. 60-12.

R. MOORE,
SOLICITOR, ATTORNEY, CONVEYANCER, &c.
OFFICE—In the NEW COURT HOUSE, NEXT TO THE
COURT COUNCIL OFFICE,
TORONTO.
Toronto, Feb 17, 1854.

R. C. McMULLEN,
NOTARY PUBLIC, Conveyancer, House,
Land, General Commission, Division Court
Agent, Auctioneer, Broker &c., Secretary and
Treasurer to the Home District Building Society.
Chuch-st., Toronto, July 5, 1853. 12-3.

JOHN R. JONES,
Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in
CHANCERY, CONVEYANCER, &c., &c., &c.,
Office in Elgin Buildings, corner of Yonge
and Adelaide Streets, Toronto. 23-1.

MESMR. FORD & GROVER,
ELEGISTIC PHYSICIANS,
NEWMARKET,

KEEP constantly on hand a variety of Medicines,
of their own compound, adapted to the various
diseases incident to the changeable climate in which
we live. Also, the
Celebrated American Oil.

For the cure of Rheumatism, Cancerous Tumors,
Old Sores, Scabs, Head, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum,
Cuts, Burns, Bruises, &c.; together with a general
assortment of Approved Patent Medicines. Prompt
attention to all who may favor us with a call.

ADVICE AT THE OFFICE GRATIS.
Newmarket, April 7th, 1854. 15-9.

Newmarket Iron Foundry.

JAMES ALLAN begs to return thanks for
past favors, and to intimate that he is prepared
to cast STOVES, SUGAR KETTLES,
MACHINE CASTINGS, and other articles
usually required in his line of business.
(6) A number of SUGAR KETTLES,
STOVES, and PLATES, on hand for sale.
Newmarket, February 10th 1854. 15-1.

S. S. BROWN,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET.

All kinds of Watches and Clocks Re-
paired to order, and Waranted.
WANTED—an Apprentice to learn the
Business.
Newmarket, Septem. 1st, 1853. 15-32.

MANSION HOUSE,
MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET,

THOMAS MOSIER,
Grocer, Druggist, and first-rate accom-
modation.
Newmarket, Feb. 9, 1853. 15-1.

SAMUEL MACHELL,
LICENCED CHIMIST,
FOR KING AND CROWN,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, ENGLAND.

The proprietors are current that Austria and Eng-
land would be content without the demolition of
Sebastopol, but that Napoleon absolutely in-
sists on that condition.

She hesitated ere she replied, but smilingly
said, "If you go far, overcome your aver-
sion to travel, and you will find us ready."

POETRY.

From Bullock's Pictures.

The Snow-Bird.

BY GEORGE W. BUNNAY.

Ghy wanderer of the wintry air,
Blithe daffing to and fro:
A cheerful life didst the storm—
Companion of the snow.

The light of summer decks thy wings,
Fluttering my path along;
Art thou a tenant of the cloud,
Or featherly dove of song?

Although the storm pipes on the hill,
And deep the wintry gloom,
Thy presence giveth the earth again,
And makes the meadows bloom.

Why leave thy snug, warm nest to-day,
Amid the howl to fair?
Did hunger drive thee from thy home,
In the uncharmed air?

Are there no berries on the tree?
Why seek'st thou man's abode?
Our Heavenly Father sent thee here
To cheer our solitude.

LITERATURE.

A Novel Wooing.

It was on the return of Mr. F. from a lecture on Phrenology, to the city of B., that one morning, Harry G. entered his study, and after some desultory conversation, commenced looking over some phrenological charts, that were arranged before him. While thus engaged, he noticed one of the head of Miss Emily B., of C. copiously marked. He examined it, and became much interested, as it described a person of an original mind, and superior character. As he laid it aside, Mr. F. said:

That person there described I met during my absence, and she possessed a mind so well formed that I took a chart of her head. I consider her quite a model of female worth. She possesses all the qualities for a good wife and mother."

Now Harry was a young man of fine intellectual powers, which had been improved by culture, but he was decidedly odd. He had a spice of romance in his disposition, and was a firm believer in Phrenology. He depended on that science mainly to give him an insight into the character of her whom he should choose as a partner for life.

That lady in question seemed to possess all those qualifications which he had been so long seeking for; and a most novel idea entered his mind. He determined to write to her, and state his ideas upon the subject of matrimony; acquaint her with the circumstance of seeing the chart of her head, and request a correspondence, with the view, that if it resulted in the mutual satisfaction of both parties, they should meet; and if they could love, should marry. He acted accordingly, and requested of Mr. F. a note to the lady, stating the sincerity of his motives, and the respectability of his character; which he enclosed in his letter, and forwarded. He waited in a state of feverish anxiety, but at length an answer came, and the lady granted his request. A manifesto by the new Emperor of Russia in his army is interpreted as a warlike demonstration.

Further by the Asia.

MANIFESTO OF THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER TO HIS ARMY.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 3rd.—"Valiant warriors, faithful defenders of the Church, Throne, and Country, it has pleased Almighty God to visit us with the most painful and grievous loss. We have lost our common father and benefactor in the midst of his uneventful care for Russian arms. The Emperor Nicholas Paulovitch, my most beloved father has departed to eternity. His last words were:

"I thank the glorious loyal guards, who in 1825 served Russia, and I also thank the brave army and fleet. I pray God to maintain the courage and spirit by which they have distinguished themselves under me. So long as this spirit remains upheld Russian tranquility is secure both within and without. Then woe to her enemies. I love my troops as my own children, and strove as much as I could to improve their condition. If I was not entirely successful in that respect it was from no want of will, but because I was unable to devise anything better or to do anything more."

May these ever memorable words remain preserved in your hearts as a proof of his sincere care for you, which I share to the largest extent, and let them be a pledge of your devotion for me and Russia.

(Signed.) ALEXANDER.

A postscript presents to the Guards the uniform worn by the deceased Emperor, and directs them to retain on their accoutrements the "N." the initial of Nicholas. The manifesto concludes—"May the sacred memory of Nicholas survive in our ranks, as a terror to the foe, and the glory of Russia."

(Signed.) ALEXANDER.

According to English accounts, Nicholas advised Alexander to make peace, even at the loss of Russian influence in the Black Sea. Russian accounts say Nicholas passed his last hours in the consolations of religion, having bid adieu to all the members of his family individually, he said to the Empress—"Tell your brother, the King of Prussia, to adhere to Russia, and never forget his father's policy."

Nicholas then took leave of Counts Orloff, Dalgorouki and Arlenkian, and also of his favorite grenadiers of the household and personal attendants. All except the family retired.

He asked the Empress, to repeat the Lord's Prayer. At the words, "We will be done on earth as in heaven," Nicholas fervently responded "always, always." Soon afterwards he added, "I hope God will open for me his arms."

He then became partially insensible for two hours.

At noon he said something about a message to a dear friend not named, and something of Alexander, and the garrison of Sebastopol—a few minutes afterwards he drew a deep sigh and expired. The body was exposed, face uncovered, in the Chapel Argente, until

March 16th, when it was buried with the usual Imperial solemnity.

VIENNA CONFERENCE.

The Congress in Vienna formally met on Thursday, the 15th March. There were present 4 French, 2 English, 2 Austrian, and 2 Turkish representatives. The Russian plenipotentiary was not present.

Telegraph reports say that the discussion of the general basis of the negotiations terminated satisfactorily.

Rumors are current that Austria and England would be content without the demolition of Sebastopol, but that Napoleon absolutely insists on that condition.

She hesitated ere she replied, but smilingly said, "If you go far, overcome your aversion to travel, and you will find us ready."

Most heart-rending transaction occurred at Myidon, Ind., on Tuesday last, to a gentleman named McDonald. He was admiring a beautiful collection of every description of reptiles on exhibition there. He foolishly attempted to handle a large snake, when said snake coiled around his body, and, with his entire strength, succeeded in breaking three of Mr. McDonald's ribs.

Mr. Felton noted, that it is an instruction to the Committee appointed to inquire into certain alleged corrupt practices of members of the late Administration to report forthwith to this House in detail. The testimony al-

most entirely agreed to this effect.

The Halifax Journal says it is expected

that 300,000 will be obtained in the United States, who are to be left at Halifax.

Heads of industry in the city of Montreal

are to be drilled and disciplined.

Samuel Macheall, a grocer, and first-rate accom-

modation.

Newmarket, Feb. 9, 1853. 15-1.

SAMUEL MACHELL,

LICENCED CHIMIST,

FOR KING AND CROWN,

HIGHSTAD MAGNIFICENT, &c.,

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HIGHSTAD MAGNIFICENT, &c.,

15-1.

Fresh Arrests—R. Hughes.
New Leon—John Holton.
Help Wanted—J. Rogers.
To Miller—J. Jones & Co.
List of Letters—W. H. Co.
List of Letters—W. Dorn.

The New Bell

Newmarket, Friday, April 6th, 1855.

CORRECTION.—We were a little in error, last week, in stating that Mr. Stanley had most of his supporters at the recent fair in Africa; it appears to have been nearly all burned. He is not aware how the fire originated; but presume it was occasioned by the stove pipe setting fire to the roof, where it passes through. A letter has been received making these corrections; but we have not room for it this week.

Commutation.—Militia Bill.—Legislative Council.

If any thing was wanting, previous to the late vote on Brown's amendment in reference to the Commutation clause in the Reserve Bill, to stamp the present Coalition unworthy the confidence of Reformers; and also to stamp those pretending Reformers who have supported them, as traitors, their votes on that amendment will make up the deficiency. Well might *Iacobus* be written on the walls of the Legislative Halls, where such frauds are perpetrated—where such clandestine proceedings are had to gain a purpose—where the just expectations and earnest wishes of a patient people are ingeniously thwarted. From the very commencement, we denounced the Commutation scheme; believing that it would have a tendency to establish a state church in our midst—an evil so much to be deplored. The Commutation clause was so worded, that easy-going Reformers were duped,—the McNab-Cayley-Spence Coalition succeeded, and the country is now to be forever burdened by a state hierarchy.

We are glad to perceive that true Reformers in all parts of the Upper Province are uniting in one mighty phalanx, petitioning for redress, notwithstanding the risible and contemptuous government organs are endeavoring to cast upon the agitation. Public Meetings are being held in one place, while in another, petitions are in active circulation,—showing, most conclusively, the state of public feeling in the matter. The effect has already been made visible in the House. Those Reformers, who were duped in the first instance—and over whom the Coalition exerted a sort of hallucination, have discovered their sad mistake, and are endeavoring to atone for their misdeeds by using the most strenuous exertions, to amend the obnoxious clause in accordance with the oft-repeated expressions of the people of Canada. This question has for years been the "bone of contention" in this Province, and unless it is now settled in a satisfactory manner, there is little prospect of its ever coming to an end. The principle upon which the commutation clause is founded, will not bear investigation; neither will the motives by which the Coalition were actuated, in its adoption.—The whole plan appears to be a deep laid scheme, contrived with all the adroitness and cunning it is possible to conceive, in order to lead astray weak and imbecile minds. It succeeded,—the clause was adopted,—the Clergy of the two favored churches receive the spoils; but the whole country has to foot the bill.—So far from a "dissolution" having taken place between Church and State, the connection is now stronger than ever.

When the Coalition was first formed, the Reformers that then united with them would point to Spence, Morin, and Chevau, as a guarantee, while, at the same time, McNab, Cayley & Co., professed to have abandoned former principles and were prepared to bow humble submission to the "unequivocally expressed" will of a majority of the people of Upper Canada. How far they have acted in accordance with their pledges then given, the sequel shows.

Upon the back of this monstrous fraud, the people are now about to be saddled with the expenses of a Militia Establishment, where the sons of our aristocratic gentry may find easy berths at the public expense. The Coalition scarcely secure the adoption of one obnoxious measure, before another is introduced. In the case of the Militia Bill, no good reason is assigned for the formation of a Militia system—its originators, to all appearance, being governed wholly and solely by selfish or pecuniary motives. What need has Canada of an expensive military or naval establishment? The people are loyal and patient; and so long as good government is administered—so long as the representatives of the people perform their duty assigned them and pay a proper regard to the country's welfare, internal peace will prevail. But it is when the just expectations of a patient public are thwarted by political demagogues or bigoted partisans, that internal commotion is engendered; and, then, should a standing army be in existence they would join heart and hand with the people. Should this new Bill become law, and there appears to be little doubt of it, Canada will have to pay the expenses to the tune of twenty-five thousand pounds a year.

Then we have the Legislative Council Bill. A more unjust measure, having for its object the curtailment of the people's Representative, could scarcely have been framed. The principle of an Elective Upper House, is certainly good; but when these elected Representatives are kept with their hands tied, through Crown appointments, what is to be gained? Public sentiment—public feeling is not represented; while the old fogies, who are responsible to no one but themselves, can have the whole business all their own way. What use is such an Elective Legislative Council? None, whatever, so far as the real principle is concerned. But what can we expect from the leaders of

an Administration who have ever opposed elective institutions? The evil cannot be remedied until after another general election.

Who Rectories.

On the 6th inst., Mr. Brown moved for the second reading of a Bill to abolish the Rectories; but, like nearly every good Bill introduced, it got a six months hoist by the noted Coalition and their hangers-on in the Lower Province. On this vote the Government, so far as Upper Canada is concerned, was beaten by two to one,—the model statesman, the thorough Reformer Spence, he who was considered a guarantee to reform principles, voted to leave those Rectories locked up, forever in the Court of Chancery! By a two third vote of the people's Representative of Upper Canada, it has been declared necessary that they should be abolished; yet, the Coalition is opposed, and their subtle tools in the Lower Province assisted by a few political tricksters who have assumed the garb of reform, to secure place and power from this part of the Province, have defeated the honest expectations of a vast majority of the people.

The time was when a measure of this kind might have been carried and this crying evil done away with; but Reformers then in power delayed the question—pushed the matter into the Court of Chancery, where they are likely to remain, to the exclusive benefit of certain ecclesiastical establishments. Had Reformers at that time acted with the same degree of energy that actuated their opponents, Mr. Brown would have been spared the trouble of introducing his Bill, and the country better satisfied: nay, further, we should not probably, have been cured with the present Coalition.

Seat of Government Question.

The debate in the House upon this question appears to have been an animated one. Feelings peculiar to party were lost sight of altogether,—the different speakers arguing from the justness of the cause on the one side, and sectional interests on the other. Although no advocate for perambulating parliaments, we contend it was but just, that Toronto should be the Seat of Government for the next four years; and we sincerely hope by that time to see a dissolution of the Union, on a permanent place selected somewhere. In speaking of the debate on this question, the Quebec Correspondent to the *Colonist* says:—

"There were several little side bar episodes in this business, which were peculiarly funny. Mr. Hartman "Polished off" Sandfield McDonald in capital style. He denounced him at once disingenuous and sneaking; and, I think took a long farewell of his leadership. While Mr. Henry Smith, of Kingston, exhibited a softness in speaking of Toronto, which was at once so small, mean and ungenerous, that Sir Allan McNab, the leader of the Government had to denounce him on the spot. It is, however, but just to Kingston to say, that Mr. McDonald, who represents it, behaved with manly disinterestedness towards Toronto; and if ever the seat of Government has to be permanently fixed, and it is not considered either advisable or just to fix it at Toronto, Mr. McDonald can appeal to his votes of last night, to show that he, at least, as representing Kingston, has a right to look for generous conduct on the part of Toronto. I send you below the years and names on the various motions I alluded to in my letter of last night; and have but to add, that to Mr. Cameron, Mr. Gamble, Mr. Brown and Mr. Hartman, Toronto is indebted for the Government being removed there. I am not in the habit of praising Mr. Brown, or Mr. Hartman, but I owe it to them, as a simple matter of justice, to say, that their energy and their management are eminently deserving of praise in this whole business.

From our own Correspondent.

QUEBEC, 23rd March, 1855.

When in 1849 a mob in Montreal, led on by men of high respectability, destroyed the Parliament Buildings—burned the splendid collection of books—upwards of 14,000 Volumes—many of them, scarce to be found elsewhere, endangered the lives of the representatives of the people, and pelted the Governor General with eggs and filth from the streets—the Government, with almost the unanimous approval of the whole people of Canada, was removed from that city.

The arrangement then agreed to by the Legislative Assembly, and subsequently acted upon by the Executive, was, that the Government should be located alternately in Toronto and Quebec—four years in each place—except the first removal, which should only be for two years.

The first part of this arrangement was carried out. Toronto enjoyed the privilege, if privilege it be, of being the Seat of Government for two years—when the public departments were removed to this place. Scarce any opposition to this was made by any one. Quebec has now been the Capital for upwards of three years. October next will complete the fourth—when, by the arrangement of 1849, affirmed in 1851, and re-affirmed by a vote of Parliament in 1853—U. Canada should again share the right of furnishing administrators for the ruling power. Ever since the removal of Quebec, there has been manifested by a portion of the Lower Canadian members, a disposition to cancel the agreement, with a view to prevent a return to Upper Canada. The members from Montreal and vicinity, desire a return to that city. The members from Quebec and vicinity, desire to keep the Government here: while, regret to say, a portion of the Upper Canadian members join in doing anything they can to prevent Toronto from again, enjoying the supposed advantage secured to her by the arrangement.

At the time of the Union, Lord Sydenham, under whose administration the Union was effected, fixed the Capital at Kingston,—expressing a strong opinion that it should at least be in Upper Canada. It remained there but three years, and was removed to Montreal, within L.

Canada, in 1844—and remained there five years, until 1849—was in Toronto two years, and came thence to Quebec; thus giving Upper Canada but five years out of fourteen. And now, when the population of Upper Canada exceeds that of Lower Canada, by twenty-five per cent, it is proposed to fix a permanent Seat of Government in Lower Canada!

This proposal would doubtless have succeeded had it not been for the jealousy existing between Quebec and Montreal. A bill proposed (made) by Mr. Patrick, to fix a permanent Capital, did not suit the views of the more discerning of the Quebec members, because they could easily understand that if that were once adopted, Quebec would not be selected; and then they would lose the prospect of ever again securing Executive authority located here. Thus it was only through the divisions among those who would sacrifice Upper Canadian interests, that Upper Canada was not defrauded of her right.

The debatable question of *Théophanes* occupied the whole of two evenings until a very late hour, and caused an excitement in the House, greater, than upon any other subject debated this session. The portraits uninterested, it may appear strange that so much excitement should prevail on this question! But when we look at the—in many instances—blister discussions which have been carried on between parties holding extreme views on these questions, more particularly affecting Lower Canadian institutions, and reflect that it has only been here where the legislation desired by those advocating the Lower Canada view of these questions, has, to any great extent, been attempted. And add to this the fact that Upper Canada is every day advancing in population, in wealth, in influence and power,—in a ratio far exceeding anything Lower Canada can ever hope for—and that this very advancement of Upper Canada has aroused an almost deadly, though I must say, a very foolish, and futile jealousy on the part of her less successful sister,—we may understand some of the reasons why Lower Canadians fear to allow the removal of the Executive and Legislative powers from their midst. Many of them say, once go to Upper Canada; and we will see no more of them here. Of this I cannot say; but I would, as an Upper Canadian, venture to wish that, unless an improvement, greater than I anticipate, be made in the management of affairs in Lower Canada, we will see no more of them here. Of this I cannot say; but I would, as an Upper Canadian, venture to wish that, unless an improvement, greater than I anticipate, be made in the management of affairs in Lower Canada, we will see no more of them here.

16. And moreover it is to pass, that as the Orthodox had kept for their inheritance the old temple of learning, that there was no temple of learning whereunto the disciples of Elias would send their children to be instructed.

17. And then it was that *Theophanes* and one Ousta, a man of a liberal and charitable mind—and somewhat of the faith of Elias—said unto the disciples of Elias: If ye will go forth and build up unto yourselves a temple of learning, then will *Theophanes* come among you, and he will instruct your young men and your handmaids, your sons and your daughters, to be capable, useful, and respectable in the world.

18. And how the temple was built up, and

how *Theophanes* taught there, is told in the story of *Théophanes et les Disciples d'Elias*.

19. And perchance he would like it unto a "whited sepulchre," garnished without and within, full of dead men's bones.

20. And the once popular followers of George, which had been a light unto the Gentiles, were torn

and rent asunder; and the mothers in Israel grieved

only mourned when they saw the "abominations of desolation," spoken of by the prophet, "setting in holy places," and the unbeliever scoffed; and many who "laughed" into them went forth and worldled,

no more with them; and they were a "stumbling-

stone and rock of offence to many."

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34. And perchance he would like it unto a

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full of dead men's bones.

35. And the once popular followers of George,

which had been a light unto the Gentiles, were torn

and rent asunder; and the mothers in Israel grieved

only mourned when they saw the "abominations of desolation," spoken of by the prophet, "setting in holy places," and the unbeliever scoffed; and many who "laughed" into them went forth and worldled,

no more with them; and they were a "stumbling-

stone and rock of offence to many."

36. And perchance he would like it unto a

"whited sepulchre," garnished without and within,

full of dead men's bones.

37. And the once popular followers of George,

MUSEUM
A Museum of Curiosities
Apparel to a Peacock.

**Hove & Son's
COPPER PENS!**

The Subscriber has received an Agency for the sale of the above celebrated Pens, and is authorized to sell at Wholesale at the Maker's Price.

And will appreciate their value.

We have done with your doubts and delaying.

With soul so adapted to singe.

No wonder the neighbors are singing.

"Tis singular you should be single!

You may dream of practical frane.

"But our wife is too chaste to follow."

It's high time to think of a lead.

And will appreciate their value.

We have done with your doubts and delaying.

With soul so adapted to singe.

No wonder the neighbors are singing.

"Tis singular you should be single!

By a beautiful son then a sonnet!

Then Charles, did you doubt good by,

And think all fantastical alarms—

I'll be soon you're a girl in your eye,

"Tis your duty to have in your arms,

Rejoicing little maiden of beauty,

A beautiful issue, etc., etc.

With youth, and grace in plenty,

And making no failing to longing!

The angels, it must be confessed,

In this world are rather uncommon;

And allow me, dear Charles, to suggest,

"Tis singular you should be single!

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